

# The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16. 1739.

N<sup>o</sup>. 1139.

T hath been the constant Artifice of such as desired to create publick Disturbances for the promoting of their *private Interest*, to cover themselves with the *Robe of Patriots*, and to clap the *Vizor of Tyranny* on that Power which they found it necessary, or thought convenient to overturn. One cannot therefore be surprised at seeing this practised by the *Malecontents of our Time*; but it is one's Duty to provide against it; that is, to shew these People in their true Colours, and to vindicate the *Conduct* of those they causelessly arraign. This, I say, is the Duty of every Man who takes Part with his Country; and he ought to perform it, tho' it should expose him to the *Clamours of the Country Party*. A Government which protects the People, deserves to be supported by every true *Lover of the People*, even tho' we should suppose the People mad enough to attempt to subvert themselves. For that the People are sometimes mad is not to be disputed. At the *Revolution*, the *Whigs* thought them mad when they expressed such Joy on King *James's* Return from *Feverham*, as the *Tories* thought him mad, when, by their personal Insults, they drove him thither. Their pulling down *Mass-Houses*, might have been well enough excused; but their demolishing the *Spaniard's Ambassador's House*, who had delivered the Prince of *Orange's* Declarations, was certainly the Effect of *Zad's* getting the better of *Understanding*. Since therefore there is so great Danger attends the People's being *misinform'd*, he is their best Friend who endeavours to prevent it. This Title I hope to merit by opposing Mr. *D'Anvers* and his *Associates*; and, I hope it, the rather, because, by the very bad Methods they take to acquire Power, they render it more than probable, they would make a very ill Use of it if they had it; consequently the greater Good he does who has any Hand in keeping them out.

In a late Paper, I answered the Objections formerly brought against keeping up a Body of regular Troops; in this I intend to consider *Caleb's* farther Charge which is introduced by a previous Assertion of several Facts, not one of which is strictly true. He says, that King *James* fell a Sacrifice to bad Counsels, and to his not giving Credit to the Advices he received from his good Friend and Ally *Louis XIV*. Now, it is certain, that he refused the *French* Succours by the Advice of the Earl of *Sunderland*, who told the King, that the Body of Troops offered by his Brother of *France*, were more than sufficient to provoke the Nation, and not enough to subdue it; that indeed Forty Thousand Men might secure him against the Attempt of the Prince of *Orange*, but then he knew not what Security could be had against Forty Thousand Foreign Troops. On these Suggestions the King determined to rely on his own Army, who deserted him; not because they were not well paid, or well disciplin'd, but because the Nation was not well governed. He says next, that there are well-grounded Suspicions of the Lord *Dartmouth*, i.e. King *James's* Admiral, and several other Officers in the Fleet; that they, as well as most of the common Sailors, were secretly in the Interest of the Prince of *Orange*, and therefore suffered him to pass without any Opposition. That such Suspicions there might be, I do admit; but, they were well grounded, I do deny; because, it is certain, that the Earl of *Dartmouth* declared, after the *Revolution*, that if he could have got out to Sea with his Fleet, he would have bid fair for preventing any Invasion from *Holland*. By the Way, this very Fact, even according to the *Craftsman's* stating of it, directly destroys the Credibility of the former Fact; for if nothing but the Disaffection of the Fleet hinder'd their opposing the Prince of *Orange*, then, according to this Gentleman's System, King *James* had made the best Preparation possible for his Reception. How then could he be ruined for want of giving timely Credit to the Advices he received of the Prince's Design? Our great Politician tells us, thirdly, That the Land Army were disengaged by King *James's* introducing *Irish* Officers amongst them. Now, this is absolutely false. The Duke of *Berwick* sent for fifty *Irish* Pa-

pists to be incorporated, not as Officers, but as plain Foot Soldiers, into his Regiment. Accordingly they landed at *Portsmouth*, where the Duke's Regiment lay. But Lieutenant Colonel *Beaumont*, and five Captains, who were upon the Spot, when they were offered them, refused to accept them; for which they assign'd the following Reasons: They said their Companies were compleat; that they could not *taskier Englishmen* to receive *Foreigners*; and, if they were not to chuse their own Men, they desired to lay down their Commissions. For this they were tried and broke by a Court Martial; and, upon this, most of the Officers in the same Regiment resign'd their Commissions. As the *Craftsman* stated the Thing, it looked as if King *James's* Army had abandoned their Sovereign out of private Pique. As the *Cafe* really stood, the Officers chose rather to serve their Country, than to serve an infatuated Prince against their Country. Thus the *Truth* being against the *Craftsman*, the *Craftsman* was forced to be against *Truth*; but, sure, such a Writer will never have much Credit with any Man who can read *English*, and hath read *English History*.

The next Point that is laboured, is the Significancy of a Militia; which is a Point I shall not dispute with him. But if he thinks the long and bloody War between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* will recommend his Project to the Publick, I hope he will find himself mistaken; because whatever Mr. *D'Anvers* may expect from a Civil War, I am persuaded the People of *England* would not think it a Blessing. He says, in those Days, we read of no regular, mercenary Forces, but of *Tenants, Friends, and Adherents*: Now, I say, that in those Times, we read of little *Trade*, scarce any *Peace*, and very frequent Interruptions of *Plenty*. I would be glad to know, if these are to pass for Blessings, as well as Civil War. This is the old Project of recurring to our *ancient Government* put into a new Dress; and the Bottom of the Business is, that a Power of affronting the Crown, and oppressing the People, which was the old Privilege of the *Barons*, is, in the Opinion of Mr. *D'Anvers*, a more eligible thing than our present Constitution, whereby the Regal Authority, while legally executed, and the Freedom of the People also are effectually secured. To have said this in so many Words, would have disgusted the People, who would not like to be *Slaves* even to Mr. *D'Anvers's* *Patrons*; but crying up the Courage of the *English* Nation, and magnifying the Might of the Militia, was a well-chosen Method of doing the same Thing: For if under this Pretence, the *Army* should be *disbanded*, we need not doubt but an Experiment would soon be made of *English* Courage, that is, of our Disposition to cut each others Throats to serve the Purposes of artful and ambitious Men. This was the Curse of the Times Mr. *D'Anvers* speaks of; and this would be the Curse of ours, if some People could prevail. As to the Ridiculing of the Militia, I know nobody that ever attempted it but the *Craftsman*. Indeed it would be enough to strike any other Writer dumb, should one but quote what he has said on this Subject elsewhere, in opposition to what he has said here: But *Caleb* is so used to say one thing To-day, and another To-morrow; he is so practised in affirming and denying, in asserting any thing, or disclaiming any thing which may serve a present Turn, that I know he would but laugh at it. For as there is nothing in the World he loves so much as a *Jest*, so his Readers are then most mistaken whenever they believe him in *Ernest*. He and his Party heretofore raised a *Hoax*, at the *Train'd Bands* being drawn out; nay, not contented with this, they seriously represented such *Exercise* as a *Grievance*. Now the *Non-exercising* the *Militia* is a more flagrant *Grievance*. Should they be Exercised again, and appear to have the same Spirit of *Loyalty* in them that possesses the *Army*, that would be the worst *Grievance* of all. The Point is, these Gentlemen want to demolish the Administration; they want Strength to do it themselves; they have appealed in vain to the People; and now, if I can guess at their Designs, they would fain engage the Administration to concur in demolishing itself. As for themselves, they speak, they write, they mob for their Cause with Impunity; but if the Ministry speak for themselves, if any Body writes for them; or, if the Army does not shew an Inclination to cut their

Throats, these People are ready to run distracted, and take it very much amiss, that all who hear their Raving do not run distracted too.

As to what is said of the Civil War in the Reign of King *Charles I*, it is so mysterious, that I really know not what to make of it. He says, the *Parliamentary Army*, consisting of Officers and Soldiers, raw and undisciplin'd, beat the King's Army, whose Officers were old and experienced, without having any Advantage of Ground, or any extraordinary Accident; and he ascribes this to the *Obedience and Bravery* of the new-raised *Apprentices*. To me this looks as if he would put *Apprentices* upon trying their Hands again. A little after he tells us, that most of the *Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy*, were on the King's Side, partly from *Principle*, partly from *Motives of Interest*; and on these very *Principles and Motives*, he tells us afterwards, they *ran away*. This I am sure of, that if they did so, they pay'd dearly for it; and Experience shews, that they took a wrong Step when they thought to escape *Slavery*, by deserting the *Crown*; since they met with People who did not think that former Injuries were blotted out by a late Desertion to them: On the contrary, they punished them severely for the former, and distrusted and despised them for the latter, which made many of them go round again.

His Declamation against *Game Laws*, is another popular Point: He cites a Statute of the 33. *Hen. 8.* to prove the whole Nation is obliged to bear Arms, and says, that it is unrepealed at present. I can tell him, that there was as express a Law in the Days of *Edward the Confessor*, and that this is unrepealed too: But what is all this to the Purpose? The *Game Laws* are as much *Laws* as these, and therefore he ought to shew that it is reasonable to *Repeal* them; or, that it is at present necessary to put *Arms* into the Hands of all the *People of Britain*, because Mr. *D'Anvers* and his *Patrons* are angry with the *Army* and the *Administration*. His neutral Account of the *Civil War* in the last Century, tended to shew, that *Prentices*, if they pleased, might be *Soldiers*; and his Spleen against the *Game Laws*, seems to arise from their keeping *Arms* out of the Hands of such as he would make *Soldiers*. The following Sentence, which is near the Close of his Paper, may serve as a Key to the *Whole*; and therefore with it I shall close mine. 'The only thing I shall add, says he, is that the same *Gun* which kills a *Partridge* or a *Hare*, may happen to kill a *Man*, and perhaps that may be one of the Reasons for disarming the *People* by these *Acts*, lest they should do *Mischief*.'

R. FREEMAN.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Flanders, with the following Article.

Constantinople, December 17.

UPON Advice that 50,000 Persians are in full March to our Frontiers, and that *Kouli Kan* has recalled the *Persian Ambassadors*, several Councils have been held, in which some Motions were made for putting them under an Arrest; but, after several Debates, it was determined, not only to let them return Home with full Liberty, but also to treat them with all possible Civility: Accordingly the usual Presents have been made them, and, what was never yet practised, 40 Purses were given to each.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

Cadiz, Feb. 3. N. S. On the 26th ult arrived the *Dorset*, *Levett*, from Seville; the *Four Brothers*, *Clifford*, from Gibraltar; the *George* and *Eleanor*, *Weddall*, from Barcelona. On the 28th ult. sailed the *Betty*, *Stephens*, for New England: On the 31st, the *Dolphin*, *Mackerell*, for Pool; the *Adventure*, *Croningshield*, for New England; the *Francis*, *Spring*; the *Thomond*, *White*, for the Levant; the *Margaret*, *Kelly*, for Waterford; the *Calderburgh*, *Addison*, for Oporto: On the 1st instant, the *Speedwell*, *Cooney*: On the 2d, the *William*, *Pearle*, for the Levant.

Alicant,

Alicant, Feb 4. N.S. Arrived since my last, the Industry, Whiting, from New England; and the Amelia, Wood, from Sicily.

Leghorn, Feb. 9. N.S. On the 4th instant arrived the William, Adams, from Limerick; the Saudades, Veal, from London: On the 5th, the Mary, Macmath, from Port Mahone: On the 6th, the Expedition, Ballain, from Civita Vecchia. On the 21st ult. sailed the Fame, Harris, for Messina; the Augustus Caesar, Hampton, for Naples: On the 23d, the Charming, Peggy, Weston, for Constantinople: On the 24th, the Kezia, Gale, for Naples: On the 25th, the Two Brothers, Breed, for Palermo; the William, Whibley, for Amsterdam: On the 3d instant, the Prince of Wales, Wife, for Hamburg; the India Merchant, Barlow, for Palermo; the St. Mark, Wright, for Maufredonia; the Exchange, Bloom, for Marseilles; the Goodfellow, Sanders, for Naples; the Providence, Arnaud, for Ancona: On the 8th, the Italian Merchant, Carteret, for Naples; the William, Macbride, for St. Remo; the Susanna and Peggy, Watson, for Hamburg.

#### HOME PORTS.

Deal, Feb. 17. Wind S. W. The Ships in my former remain, with the Sarah and Margaret, Span-ton, for Plymouth; the Robert and Sisson, Selwood, for Amsterdam; the Ann, Morcomb, for Plymouth; the Shirley, Thompson, for Jamaica; the Ann, Wilkinson; the Swift, Brown, for Havre; the Matilda, Hanway, for Lisbon; the John and Jane, Coulson, for Oporto; the Richard and Mary, Combes, for Figueira; the Prince of Wales, Smith, for Topsham; the Endeavour, Colliter, for Morlaix; and the Suttle, Howard, for Liverpool.

Gravesend, Feb. 14. Passed by the Wheatley, Spencer, from South Carolina; the Princess Augusta, Barlow, from Jamaica; the Happy Return, Smithers, from Oporto; and the Tagus, Clemens, from Lisbon.

Arrived at several Ports.

The Segamore, Forbes, from London at New England.

The Joseph and Mary, late Smith, from Cape de Verd Islands in the Downs.

#### L O N D O N .

Last Sunday was committed to his Majesty's Gaol for the Eastern Division of the County of Kent, by John Toke, Esq; on the 9th of Henry Ranger, an unknown Person, who refused to tell his Name or be examined, charged with feloniously stealing a Mare and Halter, the Property of Boyce Brett, of the Parish of Wye, Kent. He was known in the said Gaol, having been committed there formerly by the Name of John Chapman.

N. B. He was some time ago Hangman at Picken-Heath; so that there are now two Hangmen in the said Gaol, who are to take their Trials next Assizes at Rochester.

On Tuesday last died at Cambridge, Mr. Jeremiah Deere, senior, a noted and eminent Meal Merchant there.

Yesterday an Irish Attorney was committed to the Gatehouse, Westminster, being charged with forging Certificates, and the Hands of Widows, for receiving Pensions from the Admiralty, pursuant to a Charter granted for that Purpose for the better Support of the Officers Widows belonging to the Navy.

Yesterday James Woodman was committed to Newgate by Justice Wroth, for stealing a large Quantity of Lead, and divers Goods, the Property of Robert Morris of St. Luke's Parish in Old-street.

Yesterday came on a Cause before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron Cummins, wherein the King was Plaintiff, and Mr. Bourn, Master of a Vessel, was Defendant; the Information was laid against the Defendant for clandestinely running 800 lb. Weight of Tea, and several half Anchors of Brandy; and after hearing Council, and examining several Witnesses, and the Fact being fully proved, the Jury gave a Verdict for the Crown with 124 l. Damages.

Yesterday Morning died at his House in Bloomsbury Square, Mr. Legg, an eminent Undertaker, said to have died worth 20,000 l.

Last Saturday last died the Rev. Mr. Moreland, Vicar of Charlton, in the County of Lancaester.

Yesterday Morning died at his House in King's-street, Golden Square, Sir Joseph Chandler, Kt.

Errata in our Paper of Wednesday last, Page 1. Col. 3. Line 32 from the Bottom, for same, read Game.

|                     |   |         |         |
|---------------------|---|---------|---------|
| High Water this Day | 3 | Morning | Evening |
| at London Bridge.   | 3 | 04 17   | 04 33   |

Bank Stock 144. India 170 1-half. South Sea 100 1-half. Old Annuity 112 7-8ths to 113. New Ditto 110 1-8th to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 104 7-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto. 93 1-8th. Royal Assurance 105. London Assurance 13 5-8ths, 3-4ths. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 61. 14s. to 15s. Premium. South Sea ditto 21. 12s. Premium. Bank Circulation 21. 2s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tally 1-half to 2 Prem. English Copper 31. 5s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3-4ths to 7-8ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122 1-half.

By Order of the High Court of Chancery.  
To be Sold by Auction,  
On Wednesday the 21st Instant, and the fol-  
lowing Days,

Several thousand Ounces of useful and  
ornamental Plate, capital Pictures, and valuable Li-  
brary of Books, late of Thomas Lewis, Esq; of Suberton in  
Hampshire, deceased,

To which, by Order of the same Court, will be added, all  
the curious Plate, particularly a neat Suit of Dressing-Plate  
for a Table, richly gilt, with the Jewels of the Right Hon.  
Elizabeth Countess of Plymouth, deceased, consisting of  
Variety of Jewels in Necklaces, Earrings, Buckles, Solitaires,  
Equipages embellish'd with Diamonds, and other precious  
Stones, Cameas, Intaglios, &c.

Likewise the Household Furniture of the said Thomas Lewis,  
Esq; at his late Dwelling-House in Hanover Square; all  
which for the Convenience of Sale, are removed to the Great  
House in Jermyn-street, St. James's, consisting of Dame  
Beds and Bedding, Window Curtains, Hangings and Chair  
fine Tapestry and Velvet Hangings and Chairs, large Glasse  
in Mahogany and Walnut-Tree, rare old Japan China, and  
Dresden Porcelain Ware, fine old Persia and Turkey Carpets,  
Eight-day and repeating Table Clocks, with sundry other  
Curiosities.

The Whole to be view'd on Friday the 18th of Fe-  
bruary next, and each Day, Sunday excepted, to the Time of  
Sale, which will begin at Eleven o'Clock precisely.

Catalogues will be deliver'd gratis the Days of viewing, at  
the Place of Sale, and at Mess. Chillingworth and Burnett,  
Upholders, in the Strand.

N. B. The remaining Part of the Lease of the House  
piping at Michaelmas 1740, with sundry moveables, will be  
told the first Day's Sale. Particulars to be had at the Sale.

#### This Day is Published,

[ Neatly Bound in Calves Leather. Price 21. 6d.]

#### The SEVENTH EDITION,

(With several very material Additions and Alterations,  
and some vulgar Errors, concerning the Female Sex,  
refuted) of

#### THE LADIES PHYSICAL DIRECTORY:

Or, A Treatise of all the Weaknesses, Distempers, &c  
Diseases peculiar to the Female Sex, from eleven Years of Age to  
fifty and upwards; by which Women and Maids of the mean  
Capacity may perfectly understand the Symptoms, Nature, and  
true Cause of their own Illnesses, and readily know how to manage  
themselves under all their Infirmities. With proper Receipts, in  
English prescrib'd, for the Green Sickness, Obstruction, insome-  
rate Fluxes, Hysterick Affections, the Piles, and every other Dis-  
order of Distemper the Fair Sex are peculiarly liable to, whereby  
they may certainly and quickly cure themselves without Time  
or the Advice or Knowledge of any other Person.

To which is annex'd,

A PRACTICAL DISCOURSE on BARRENNESS in  
Women, and IMPOTENCY, INFERTILITY, and SEMI-  
NAL WEAKNESSES in Men: Directing how they may be in-  
fallibly cured, and those Women rendered fruitful, who have been  
deem'd incurably barren for many Years; and such Men hitherto  
able to propagate their Species, who thro' Imbecility, Seminal  
Disorders, &c. have for several Years thought it impossible. With  
clear and very particular Account of Generation and Conception:  
And a Digression concerning the Method of bearing SONS  
rather than DAUGHTERS, or of DAUGHTERS rather than  
SONS. Also of Miscarriage in Women, and how it may be  
affordedly prevented, even in those who have miscarried nine  
ten times before; with Directions to Ladies how to manage  
themselves during their Pregnancy, and in Child bed, and how  
to cause a safe and easy Delivery: Likewise ample INSTRU-  
CTIONS to MIDWIVES and NURSES, how to treat their  
Child-bed Women with Safety and Success, and several Re-  
medies proper to be administered, communicated without Re-  
serve; as also Directions for the better Management of new-  
born INFANTS, so as more certainly to preserve their Lives, and a  
Dissertation concerning suckling of Children, and bringing  
them up by Hand.

The Whole illustrated with various Cases of Persons cur'd,  
proper Hints, useful Cautions, Observations and Instructions; the  
like, for general Benefit, never before publish'd, and highly necessary  
for every Family in the Nation. By a Physician.

Printed, and Sold only, by the Author's Appointment, at the  
Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Posts in Haydon-Yard in the Mi-  
nories, London. Price Bound 21. 6d.

The only infallible and speedy Cure for the most con-  
firmed LEPROSY, either of the Moit or Dry Kind,  
By a pleasant Electuary that has been sold for several Years  
past by the late Mr. Parry, in Boar's-head Court, Fleet-street,  
with much, and happy Benefit to the Publick; and is now  
sold only by Mr. Read, for 5 s. a Pot, with Directions  
in his House in White-Friars.

N. B. You turne in to the Sun Tavern in Fleet-street, and it  
is the great Corner House in White-Friars; James Read,  
in great Letters, is wrote over his Door.

FOR all Leprous and other Ab-  
normal Breakings out on the Skin, whether of the whole  
Body, or in particular Parts only, this is the only fine and  
easy Method of Cure, being an incomparable pleasant Elec-  
tuary, which, after all the usual Methods and Medicines, and  
even Salivations tried in vain, perfectly eradicates those in-  
festerate Maladies, tho' of many Years standing, so as never to  
return again, accomplishing that in a few Days, which no  
other Means can possibly perform in many Months, and that  
with the greatest Safety in the World, and without any Con-  
finement, as has been happily experienced by many Hundreds.

Common Itches, and other slight Foulnesses of the Skin, it  
completely cures almost in an Instant, without Troubles,  
and for the worst Scabbiness, and most grievous Leprosy,  
may certainly be depended upon as absolutely infallible, as  
the Patients themselves in three Days Time will assuredly  
find.

N. B. This noble Specifick Electuary may be taken with  
equal Success in extreme Weather, hot or cold, by following  
the printed Directions given with the Medicine.